MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Arlington Water Association
Public Water System Name

0560006 & 0560014
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR.

CCR DISTRIBUTION *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	DATE ISSUED
☑ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	June 3, 2021
☐ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*	
☐ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
☐ Other _____	
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
☐ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
☐ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
☐ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
☐ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
☐ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL)*: _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Penny [redacted] — Name
President — Title
6-3-2021 — Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (*Select one method ONLY*)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Arlington Water Association
PWS ID#: 0560006 & 0560014
September 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Series Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our systems have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Kittrell at 601.270.2580. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at water office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st , 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

PWS#:0560006 **TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2020	1.8	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2020	.0189	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2020			ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.152	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

17. Lead	N	2020			ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2020	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.8	0 – 1.9	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS#:0560014 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2020	.0013	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2020			ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2020	.1	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2020			ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2020	2	0 – 2.1	mg/l	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

Microbiological Contaminants:

(1) Total Coliform/E Coli. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

Disinfection By-Products:

Chlorine. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Inorganic Contaminants:

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

(20) Nitrate. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

(21) Nitrite. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. On system # 0560014 during January – December 2020 we did not monitor for Nirate/Nitrites, on both our systems during the month of August, 2020 we did not monitor for Chlorine and E.Coli we were required to take 1 sample and took 0, also during January – December 2020 we did not monitor for Lead & Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Significant Deficiencies

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/25/2020, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

1)Finished Water Storage – Condition of Storage Tanks

2)Water System Management/Operations – Inadequate Follow-up of Previous Deficiency

Corrective Actions: This significant deficiency is covered by a state approved plan or enforcement plan/action that expires/or will be returned to compliance on 5/30/2021.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Arlington Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Arlington Water Association
PWS #0560006 & 0560014
June 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goa you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We a to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamina containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Ar Association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Perry Kittrell at 601.270-2580. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the last Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Arlington Water Association located at the water office.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the perio 1st to December 31st, 2020. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020 , the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves natur minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or Contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be curring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a varie such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes a production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In or that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, sonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a h

Health effects language for total coliforms: "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the Environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathog present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."

"During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 Assessment(s) LV1A). 1 Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action(s) and we of these action(s)."

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Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health

PWS ID#:0560006 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contaml
Inorganic Contaminants								
1040 NITRATE	N	2020-11-18	0.08	No Range	ppm	10	10	
1041 NITRITE	N	2020-11-18	0.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	

benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY SUMMARY REPORT

*During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/25/2020, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:

Category: Finished Water Storage. Significant Deficiency: Condition of Storage Tanks. Corrective Actions: This significant deficiency is covered by a state approved plan or enforcement plan/action that expires/or will be returned to compliance on 5/30/2021.

*During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/25/2020, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency:

Category: Water System Management/Operations. Significant Deficiency: Inadequate Follow-up of Previous Deficiencies. Corrective Actions: This significant deficiency is covered by a state approved plan or enforcement plan/action that expires/or will be returned to compliance on 5/30/2021.

*****IMPORTANT NOTICE (if the status is "In Violation'):**

A violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act carries penalties under the Mississippi Code Annotated 41-26-31(1) of not more than $25,000 for each violation. Each day of a continuing violation is considered a separate violation.

Arlington
Water Association

47 Arlington Loop, Beaumont, MS 39423
(601)784-3776

Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (0999)	N	2020	1.80 MG/L	0.00 MG/L to 1.90 MG/L	mg/l	0	MRDL=4	

VIOLATION	FACILITY	VIOLATION PERIOD/DATE	CONTAMINANT OR RULE	PUBLIC NOTICE
45 – FAILURE ADDRESS DEFICIENCY (GWR)		01/31/2018 – 03/31/2020	GROUND WATER RULE	*NOT COMPLETE
27 – MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	DS000	07/01/2020 – 09/30/2020	CHLORINE	COMPLETE
3A – MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR (RTCR)		08/01/2020 – 08/31/2020	E. COLI	COMPLETE
52 – FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	DS000	12/02/2020	LEAD & COPPER RULE	*NOT COMPLETE

***NOT COMPLETE:** In addition to listing violations in the CCR, the entire Public Notice must be mailed/delivered to each customer as instructed in the vio that was previously mailed to the legally responsible official.

PWS ID#:0560014 TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Conta
Inorganic Contaminants								
1040 NITRATE	N	2020-11-18	0.08	No Range	ppm	10	10	
1041 NITRITE	N	2020-11-18	0.02	No Range	ppm	1	1	
1038 NITRATE-NITRITE	N	2020-11-18	0.1	No Range	ppm	10	10	
LEAD/COPPER 90TH PERCENTILE								
PB90	N	2020	LEAD 90th 0.015	No Range	mg/L			
CU90	N	2020	Copper 90th 1.3	No Range	mg/L			
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine (0999)	N	2020	2.00 MG/L	0.00 MG/L to 2.10 MG/L	mg/l	0	MRDL=4	

VIOLATION	FACILITY	VIOLATION PERIOD/DATE	CONTAMINANT OR RULE	PUBLIC NOTICE
03– MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	TF080	01/01/2020– 12/31/2020	N02-N03	*NOT COMPLETE
27 – MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	DS000	07/01/2020 – 09/30/2020	CHLORINE	COMPLETE
3A – MONITORING, ROUTINE				